

New-York

VOL. XLII. NO. 12,644.

TIDINGS FROM ABROAD.

THE GREAT TURKISH TRIALS BEGUN.
MIDHAT PACHA MAKES AN ABLE SPEECH IN HIS OWN DEFENCE—MR. FORSTER ASSAILED BY THE IRISH MEMBERS—FURTHER DETAILS OF THE MEXICAN RAILWAY ACCIDENT.

Midhat Pacha and two other Turks of the same rank were among the persons placed on trial for the murder of Abdul Aziz yesterday in Constantinople. Midhat contended that Abdul Aziz committed suicide, but the other prisoners admitted that they murdered him. Mr. Forster was bitterly assailed yesterday in Parliament by the Irish members. Further details of the Mexican railway calamity are published.

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ONLY TWENTY PERSONS UNHURT.

MEXICO, June 27.—The latest account of the disaster on the Morelos Railroad report that seventeen officers and one hundred and ninety-seven soldiers were killed. This list does not include the railroad officials and employees, or the women and children of the soldiers, many of whom were on the train. Only sixty persons in all were saved alive, and of these forty are more or less injured. The disaster occurred at 11 o'clock yesterday night as the train, which was a long one and drawn by two engines, was passing over the wooden bridge. For a moment after the plunge of the cars from the bridge all was darkness. Suddenly one hundred barrels of brandy, loaded on two of the cars, caught fire, and the burning mass ignited the mass of timber which was strung across the rails. Only a few, who were not disabled or hopelessly wedged in the timbers, escaped. The dead and living were wrapped in a sheet of flame and slowly burned until the eye of the observer could not see to save his life. The Secretary of Public Works and a number of army surgeons went to the scene of disaster early Saturday morning.

IRISH ATTACKS IN PARLIAMENT.
MR. FORSTER SHARPLY ASSAILED.

LONDON, June 27.—In the House of Commons today, in consequence of the answer of Mr. Forster, Chief Secretary for Ireland, in regard to the proclamation of Waterford, Mr. O'Donnell (Home Rule), member for Dungarvan, moved the adjournment of the House. Some Irish members denounced the proclamation as unjust and as a cowardly abuse of the powers granted to the Government. They also made bitter personal attacks on Chief Secretary Forster. Mr. Healy said the real reason of the proclamation of Waterford was that the Duke of Devonshire owned 30,000 acres of land in the county, and it was desired to enable his agents to imprison troublesome persons. Another speaker described Mr. Forster as a "Brummagem Castle-reef." Mr. Parnell said Mr. Forster had persevered in a shameless course. The motion was rejected by a vote of 305 to 28.

Mr. Gladstone gave notice that he would tomorrow move that after Wednesday the several stages of the bill shall have precedence over other orders of business, whenever the bill appears on the notice paper, until the House shall otherwise decide.

Mr. O'Callahan, Honorary Secretary of the Waterford branch of the Land League, has been arrested under the bill.

Mr. Sexton, speaking at Tullamore, County King's, said that the Circuit act had failed, and that outrages would continue until the law was such as the people could obey.

Several members of the Ladies' Land League of Kilmallock, County Limerick, have been summoned on the charge of obstructing the public highway on the occasion of the recent visit of Miss Patrick.

THE TURKISH TRAGEDY.

CONSTANTINOPLE, June 27.—The trial of the persons charged with the murder of ex-Sultan Abdul Aziz began to-day with a public examination of the prisoners. Nouri Pacha admitted having ordered Abdul Aziz to be put to death by command of a commission composed of Midhat, Ruchdi and Mahmoud Pachas. Midhat Pacha, in a long speech, denied the existence of any such commission, and maintained that Abdul Aziz committed suicide.

He expressed regret that he had taken refuge at the French Consulate in Smyrna. Witnesses were then examined to prove that Abdul Aziz was murdered. The trial was adjourned.

In the trial of the conspirators to-day the Public Prosecutor demanded that the penalty of death be pronounced against the actual assassins, and that Midhat, Ruchdi and Mahmoud Pachas be condemned to fifteen years' hard labor. The assassin confessed that the execution was ordered by Nouri Pacha. Midhat Pacha, in his address, admitted the two or seven points of the indictment, and declared that he would never have degraded the revolution which he had glorified and which had been accomplished without bloodshed. Mahmoud Pacha energetically denied participation in the crime.

REACTION IN RUSSIA.

LONDON, June 27.—A letter from the St. Petersburg correspondent of *The Times* says:

"The endeavor of the present Government is to show that the mild policy of the late Government was an emanation of the French influence, and that it was bringing to light the danger which accumulated during General Melikoff's rule. The reactionaries are making the most of the discovery of dynamite, etc., in order to frightened the Committee of Safety, and to prevent any measure from being taken to punish the persons engaged in the assassination. The strikers disavow all connection with the crime."

THE CORNELL CREW AT HENLEY.
NEW YORK, June 27.—The Cornell crew has drawn the worst position in the heat with the London Club and Thames Club crews, which are the two strongest engaged in the race for the Stewards' Cup, the former being the present holder of the cup. The Cornell crew's position is deemed a bad one because there is a sharp bend in the Henley course, and this is always considered to make a very material difference in the chances of the crew holding the place which the Cornells have obtained.

THE ANGLO-FRENCH TREATY.
LONDON, June 27.—*The Times* will suspend their work at the end of the week, leaving to the points of respective Commissions to settle the terms and the classification of the French. The *Times* considers that the French proposal to make the existing treaty for

three months affords a fair promise that an agreement will be come to.

ENGLAND AND THE AFGHANS.
LONDON, June 27.—A dispatch to *The Times* from Calcutta says orders have been given to construct an arsenal and fortress at Quetta. This is considered a practical contradiction of the reports relative to the possible abandonment of that place. Another dispatch says that all accounts seem to prove that the Amer is already growing more unpopular at Cabul. Stories, more or less true, of the increase of plots against his life are constantly reaching India.

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